

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1810.

[NUMBER 1270.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per an-
num, paid in advance—or Three Dollars,
if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to
the Editor must be paid, or they will not be
attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old
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TUCKY GAZETTE, is still continued.
LEDGERS, JOURNALS,
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Constantly on hand—which will also be ruled
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substantial manner.
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Orders respectfully solicited.

February 13, 1810.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar,
in which the whole structure and essential
principles of that most copious Language,
according to the most approved modern stand-
ards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,
and explained in a manner intelligible to the
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
[PRICE 25 CENTS]
A SERMON
ON REGENERATION,

WITH AN
APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS
To the Synod of Kentucky;
TOGETHER WITH
AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS
WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Mont-
gomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette,
Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper
corner house of the row fronting the south east
end of the Court House, at Lexington.

C. H. ALLEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY

Has resumed the practice of Medicine in
Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at
the Kentucky Hotel.

March 12th, 1810.

WOOL FACTORY.

DANIEL BRADFORD being about to com-
mence the Carding and Spinning of Wool, will
give Cash for any quantity of that article, deliv-
ered in Lexington.

He wishes to employ a man who understands
the above business, to whom the highest wages
will be given.

Lexington, March 13, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A LIKEY Negro Woman, who understands
house business.—Owner of the printer.
12th April, 1810.

WILLIAM T. BARRY

INFORMS his clients that his office is remov-
ed to a brick house at the intersection of
Mulberry and Short streets.

Lexington 6th April, 1810.

EXCHANGE. A two story Brick House
and Lot of ground on Main street, for
LAND, within one or two miles of this town.—
Enquire of the printer.

Lexington, April 17th, 1810.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS

MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately
occupied by Messrs. Fishell & Gallatin, near-
ly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a man-
ner as makes it the interest of the public to give
him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers
can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c.
N. B. A list of respectable connections, want-
ed as an apprentice.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

FOR apprehending and bringing to me, John
Richardson, an apprentice to the gun-
smith business—he is about five feet two inches
high, eighteen years old, fair complexion, light
hair, blue eyes, a pleasant countenance; took
with him a roundabout cloth coat of a drab co-
lour, also a striped cotton coat, a pair of cord-
ed velvet lead coloured pantaloons, also a pair
of nankeen pantaloons, with some other clothing.
DANIEL BRYAN.

Fayette county.

3d

DOWNING'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscriber informs his friends
that he has lately opened a Livery
Stable on short street, near the jail. He
is supplied with every thing necessary, &
will in a short time render his stable more
commodious and be prepared for the re-
ception of any number of horses. As
heretofore he is provided with good officers.
His own attention and exertions shall not
be wanting to give the most complete
satisfaction to his former customers and
such of his friends as may wish their horses
under his care.

J. L. DOWNING.

April 23d, 1810.

Several first rate geldings for sale, and
horses and gigs for hire.

J. L. D.

COME all you lovers of good stones,
Aloft your buildings raise,
Come unto me to purchase them,
And I will you all praise.

Good stone for ways have on hand,
Suppl'd you all can be,
However great be your demand;
Come friends, come unto me.

I have dug wells, you all do know,
I can good water find,
In spite of patent laws I'll shew
For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade,
So punctual I will be
I never shall by one be said
"Old Shave, has cheated me."

JOHN R. SHAW,

Blomquist, Well-Digger,
And Stone Quarrier.

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. WHITE has received from
New-York and Philadelphia, a large as-
sortment of narrow plait straw Bonnets, silk,
plush, Leghorn, and a variety of other Bonnets,
black & fancy Cartridge feathers, artificial flow-
ers, dress caps, gloves, silk cords, and tassels,
thread, boss, worsted cravats, ribbon needles,
oiled silk hat covers, more cap cases for children,
and a large assortment of fancy ribbons.

The subscriber has also for sale, a cask of
fresh lime juice, a large quantity of Cumberland
cotton of the best quality; stone ware, cast-
ings, country linen and sugar; old whiskey, best
quality fiddle strings, several large trunks;
tars, resin, grass and garden seeds.

DANIEL WHITE.

Lexington, main street, April 28, 1810. 3c

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLENGER respectfully in-
forms the public, that he has commenced the
FANCY CHAIR making business, in the
house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston,
on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross
street, where he will carry on the above busi-
ness with neatness and taste. He flatters him-
self that from the long experience that he has
had both in London and New York, that his work
will please those whom may call on him. He has
on hand and makes Black and Gold—White &
do.—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Coe-
quillo and do.—Bamboo &c. Likewise Settees
to match any of the above descriptions, all of which
will be made in the neatest fashions and highly
varnished which can be packed to send to any
part of the state, without injuring. He likewise
makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be
thickly received and attended to with punctu-
ality and dispatch, and his prices made rea-
sonable.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all
kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding ex-
ecuted with neatness.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry
Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for
a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly
known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where
he has opened a Hotel under the above title.—
The situation of this property, on the public
square, directly opposite the North East front
of the court house, and in the centre of business,
gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has
been incurred in repairs and improvements, and
in point of space, convenience and comfort the
apartments of the house are surpassed by none.
A new stable has been erected on the back part
of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is
the best in the state, which will be under the im-
mediate superintendence of Mr. William T.
Banton. He has provided himself with good
servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors,
and in short with every necessary calculated to
accommodate and render agreeable the time of
those who may favor him with their custom;
and he trusts that from the attention which he
means personally to give to every department of
his business, he will be found to merit that pa-
tronage which he thus presumes to solicit from
the public.

Cutbert Banks
Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-
RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHO has by the late arrivals received a
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-
cumstance he can with full confidence assure
his friends and the public, that any work done
by him will be executed in a superior manner,
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL.

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishell &
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or
they will after due notice, (if not attended to)
be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y, 1810.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that
those Stables are now occupied by the subscri-
ber, who begs leave to assure them that he will
at all times pay the most strict attention to horses
left in his care.—His extensive knowledge
and knowl skill in horses, are sufficient to en-
sure him the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

JOHNSON & WARNER

Have just received, and for Sale at their Store,
corner of Mill and Main Streets, Lexington,
A large quantity of the best

PRINTING INK,

And an additional assortment of—

Ferguson's Lectures Biddies Architecture

Adams' Astronomy Gibbons' Surveying

Webster's Philosophy or the First Part of the

Art of Singing—By Andrew Law,

A large quantity of Bonnet Boards,

Folio and quarto post PAPER of the best

quality,

Black Sand, &c. &c.

March 20, 1810.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale—the House and Lot at
present occupied by the Rev. Adam Ran-
kin, lying on Main Street. The Lot is 75
feet fronting on said Street, and running
back 160 feet to an alley. The House is
40 feet in length, of brick, two stories
high, with a brick kitchen, smoke house,
&c. A part in cash, or negotiable paper
at a short date, will be required, and a
considerable credit given for the remain-
der—or for the whole in hand, the above
property will be sold much under its value.
DANIEL BRADFORD.

Lexington March 21.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

SIX YOUNG OXEN.—Apply to
JOHN JORDAN, JR.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED AND RE-
AL BREED TURF HORSE.

DRAGON.

THIS justly celebrated and unequalled horse
of horses, whose claim to superiority is
not questioned, is now in my stable (in high
health and good condition) where he stood the
three last seasons, and will stand the ensuing
season, under the direction and management of
Mr. Ballenger, lately from Virginia. He will
be let to mares at the moderate price of
Twenty Dollars the season, to be discharged at
any time before the first day of September next
by the payment of Thirty Dollars; Twenty
Dollars the leap, paid before the mare is put
to the horse, and if she does not stand, by pay-
ing the additional Ten shall have the privilege
of the season—Fifty Dollars to insure a mare
in foal, paid when she is put to the horse, the
money to be returned if such should not prove
to be the case, provided the mare remains the
property of the same person, with one dollar
to the groom, paid at the stable door, when
she is put by the leap season or insurance.
Attested notes for 40 dollars the season, pay-
able the first day of January next, will be ex-
pected with the mares. Any gentleman who
puts his mare by the season, and she does not
prove to have been in foal, shall have the pri-
vilege of putting her next season gratis, pro-
vided she remains his property.

No expense has been spared to provide the
best of pasturage, and separate lots have been
fenced, for the accommodation of mares sent
to the horse, which will be free of all charges,
and they will be grain fed if required upon mo-
derate terms. Every attention will be paid to
mares, but cannot be accountable for accidents
or escapes.

DRAGON is a dark chestnut, handsomely
marked with a star and snip, and without ex-
aggeration is fully sixteen hands high; he is
descended from the best running stock in Eng-
land, and is a brother, in blood, to the famous
horse Diomed, whose stock is so highly es-
teemed in Virginia. It is a fact well known to
a number of gentlemen in this state, how desir-
ous the late Col. John Hoopes, of the Bow-
ling Green, Virginia, was to obtain this horse,
and never could effect it until after the death of
the late Duke of Bedford, who owned him in
England.

DRAGON is a sure foal getter, and all in-
formation concur in proving the colts dropped
from him to be more promising than any ever
seen in America. No imported horse, before
him has maintained his standing for the same
length of time in one stable. A number of his
colts may be seen at the stand during the season.

JOHN W. HUNT.

Lexington, March 30th, 1810.

DRAGON was unquestionably the best run-
ner of his day—he won and received forfeit two
and twenty times before he ended his fifth year,
and in most cases for the highest prizes in Eng-
land; among this number was the Whip, (which
is known to be the highest object of competition
ever established by the English Jockey Club,) and
200 guineas each, against two others, giv-
ing them both up a year's weight in riding,
four miles; and the famous match against
Cliffden four miles, carrying fifteen stones (225
lbs.) upon each, in which he was rode by the
Duke of Bedford, and Cliffden by Sir John
Laide.

Although Dragon was permitted to go to a
few mares after he was withdrawn from the
turf, never relinquished him as a parade horse;
and the number of his get which were dropped
before the end of the year 1799, only amounts
to thirty three—one of these died young, one
was sent to America, and several were never
trained; eleven winners appear however, in
England, from such as have been trained of
this little stock, besides that one mentioned to
have been sent to America, which, in the
hands of Mr. Tayloe, proved a good runner,
and has won several times in Virginia.

Mr. Cookson's Speculator, by Dragon, won
8 times one year, and 4 times the next, in-
cluding the Oakland stakes of 50 guineas each, 26
subscribers; Mr. Lord's Jenny Spinner, by
Dragon, won 7 times one year; Sir F. Pool's
colt Mischance, by Dragon, won 5 times one
year; Mr. Howard's colt Creeper, by Dragon,
won 4 times one year; or Mr. Howth's Tantals,

Mr. Brigg's Phanix, Mr. Lockley's Hospitality,
Lord Milsington's Fisherman, Mr. Cosier's
ch. Filley, Sir F. Pool's bay Filley, and
Mr. Pantons's ch. Filley, all by Dragon, have
also proven winners from one to three times in
a year.

W. Hampton.

Woodland, 20th Feb. 1805.
* DRAGON was got by Woodpecker, (one
of the best sons of King Herod) his dam Juno,
(who is also the dam of Young Eclipse, and
full sister to the dam of Diomed) by Specta-
tor, his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by
Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam,
and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnut and
Blossom) by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir by
Grantham—Paget Turk—Betty Percival—
Leeds's Arabian.

The following extract is taken from Col.
Selden's advertisement of Diomed, for the
year 1805—"To any nothing of the number of
his colts that won in 1803, (the first season he
appeared on the turf,) which greatly surpas-
sed in number those of any other horse, al-
though he came to America many years after
several stallions of high fame. In 1804 we
find Mr. Tayloe's Hamlington winning five
times, Mr. Hoopes's Peace Maker four times,
Mr. Selden's Lavinia three times and Sting
four times; Mr. Wyllie's Mist twice, Mr.
Ball's Florizel, three years old, winning two
sweepstakes, which produced his owner 4000
dollars, and many other good races.

* Mr. Ball has refused for his colt 5000 dol-
lars—Hamlington was sold in May last, for
3000 dollars—Peace Maker was sold in Octo-
ber last for 2700 dollars—Lavinia in November
for 2100 dollars, and 2000 refused for Sting.

PEDIGREE.

* Diomed was got by Florizel, (one of the
best sons of King Herod) his dam by Specta-
tor, (sister to Juno, the dam of Dragon and
Young Eclipse) his grand dam (sister to Horatius)
by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam
and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnut and
Blossom) by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by
Grantham—Paget Turk—Betsey Percival—
Leeds's Arabian."

MILES SELDEN.

Tree Hill, January 5th, 1805.
I certify that the facts contained in the above
advertisement, respecting the pedigree and per-
formances of Dragon, as well as those of his get,
have been carefully extracted from the general
stud books and racing calendars of England,
and that they are strictly correct as therein
stated and published—that Dragon has proved
himself in my possession an uncommonly sure
foal getter—and that his get, to the extent of
my experience and information, are extremely
promising.

W. HAMPTON.

Columbia, 25th October, 1806.
Having been applied to by John W. Hunt,
for information relative to the character of his
horse Dragon, in the state of South Carolina,
which state I have just returned from, do not
hesitate to say, that it appeared to be the
general opinion he was one of the best foal get-
ters ever had been in the state; and I saw a
number of his colts which were very promising
—I was at the house of Judge Simpkins,
where Dragon had stood, and made a point to
enquire of him particularly, relative to Dra-
gon's stock, and he spoke in the highest terms
of them, and said if Dragon was sent back a-
gain, he would make a great season. Given
under my hand this 26th day of March, 1808.

Robt. Dudley.

I was at the races in Charleston South Car-
olina, last month; on the third day, a Dragon
colt, run the two mile heats for the Jockey Club
purse, where two others started—the race was
a well contested one between the Dragon colt
and Mr. Smith's stud horse Farmer; they were
locked nearly all the way, and at the outcome
they were not clear of each other—it is stated
in the Charleston paper the first heat was run
in four minutes two seconds, the second heat
in three minutes fifty-seven seconds—that is the
only Dragon colt I saw whilst in the state, and
I think him a very fine colt and of fine size.

J. L. Downing.

Lexington, March 26th, 1808.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON COURSE.
Yesterday [Feb. 10, 1808] a set bet of \$1000
was run for over this course two mile heats and
was won by Col. Hampton's bay colt—a catch
upon each.

Col. Hampton's b. c. by Dragon, 1 1
J. P. Richardson esq's b. c. by do. 2 2
These colts are both of the same size, and
of the same age—the race was one of the best
contested that has been run over this course for
many years past; the horses were scarcely
separated during the heats, and the winner ob-
tained the heats by hardly a length. They both
bid fair to afford good sport hereafter.

FAIRFIELD RACES—May, 1808.
For the Fairfield Jockey Club cup of 20 Guineas.
J. Hoome's b. h. Lance, by Dragon, four
years old, 1 1

R. Wormley's m. Nettletop, by Spread Eagle,
6 years old, 2 2
Miles Selden's ch. b. Treasurer, by Diomed,
3 years old, 4 3

Wm. Ball's br. m. by Wildmedley, 6 years
old, 5 dist.

Time—1st heat 3 m. 53s. 2d heat 3 m. 57s.
WASHINGTON COURSE—1809.

Col. Hampton's br. h. Milo, by Dragon, 4
years old, 1 1

Mr. Hutchinson's b. c. Monticello, by Bed-
ford, 4 years old, 2 2

Mr. R. Singleton's sorrel filly, by Bedford, 3
years old, 3 3

Mr. J. P. Pringle's ch. c. Crescent, by Star,
3 years old, dist.

Mr. J. B. Richardson's s. m. Charlotte, by
Gallatin, 3 years old, bolted.

The first heat was run in 3 m. 25s—the se-
cond heat in 3 m. 58s.

A match race was run of two miles, last fall
near Richmond, Virginia, between Col. Miles
Selden's colt by Dragon, and Wade Mosby's
celebrated running horse Rat, and bets were
made on each quarter of the two miles, by the
proprietors of the horses, every one of which
were won by the Dragon colt with ease.
At Statesborough, S. C. the first day's purse,
two mile heats, was won by a Dragon colt be-
longing to Mr. Richardson.
The second day's purse, one mile heats, was
won by Gen. Hampton's Dragon colt Milo,
distancing five others the first heat.
A Dragon filly, raised by Mr. Singleton, of
South Carolina, won the purse at Jamosville,
South Carolina, two mile heats. The same filly
won the second day's purse at Murray's fa-
ry, two mile heats.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED EN- GLISH TURF HORSE.

Tickle Toby,

WILL stand this season in Lexington &
let to mares at the moderate price of
Twenty Dollars the single leap, to be paid
at the stable door, Forty Dollars the sea-
son payable 15th December, which may
be discharged by the payment of Thirty
Dollars by the first day of August next,
& Fifty Dollars to ensure a colt. Where
a person puts more than one mare, a
young gelding will be received in payment
at the real value. Pasturage Gratis, and
the greatest attention paid to mares, but
no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

TICKLE TOBY is a fine brown, or
dark bay, near sixteen hands high, jolly
formed, and possessing great muscular
powers with remarkable fine feet and
legs.
JOHN P. MAGNAN.

April 16th 1810.

PEDIGREE & PERFORMANCE.

Taken from the General Stud Book of Eng-
land, and also certified by John Hutchinson
Esq. who bred him.
TICKLE TOBY by Alfred, one of the best
sons of old Matchem, who covered the last
nine years of his life, at 50 guineas the season;
his dam Selin—by King Herod, out of Prospe-
rine—a full sister to col. O'Kelly's famous E-
clipse by Marske—who covered at 200 guineas
each mare the season which may be seen in the
Sporting Magazine for 1793 page 212.

At York August meeting, the first time he
started, he won a sweepstakes of 200 guineas
each (8 subscribers,) beating Mr. Ballock's
Toby, Mr. Farrer's Telescope, and Mr. Perse's
Enchanter. He also won the 70 guineas at
Lincoln, beating Sir F. Poole's Monitor, and
Mr. Brewster's Put. At York spring meeting,
he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Dods-
worth's Abba Thuelle, Col. Ratcliff's Mouse-
trap, and Mr. Garforth's Harold. The day
following he won 50l. for all ages, beating
Colonel Ratcliff's Pigeon, Lord A. Hamilton's
Brother to Restless, and Sir W. Vavasour's
Hope. The York August meeting following,
he won the great subscription, (though five
years old) for six years old and aged
horses, beating Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut,
Prince of Wales's Traveller, Mr. Wentworth's
Gustavus, Mr. Baker's Cavendish, and the
Duke of Norfolk's Dubshelker—This was uni-
versally allowed to be one of the finest races
ever run, and the only time Walnut was ever
beat. Tickle Toby won the 70 guineas at Lin-
coln, beating Lord Scarborough's Valiant, and
Mr. Willis's Liberty. He won the corpora-
tion plate at Doncaster, carrying 4lbs. extra,
beating Mr. Garforth's Camilla, and Lord Scar-
borough's Valiant, which were the only times
he run that year. The York spring meeting
following, he won the stand plate, beating Mr.
Garforth's famous mare Rosalind. The Au-
gust meeting he walked over for the King's
plate, and won the great subscription for six
years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Went-
worth's Tamerlane, Lord A. Hamilton's Wal-
nut drawn. He won 50 guineas at Kelso,
beating Mr. Band's Rattler. The York spring
meeting following, he received 50 guineas for-
feit from Sir W. Maxwell's Scorpion, four
miles, at 12 stone each. The August meeting,
he again won the great subscription for six
years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Went-
worth's Hubby, Lord A. Hamilton's Restless,
Mr. Hutchinson's Overton, and Mr. Baker's
Cavendish. He also won the 100 guineas at
Dunfriess, beating Gustavus, and 50 guineas at
Kelso, beating Mr. Barro's Louisa at one heat.
The year following he won the corpora-
tion plate at Chester, beating Mr. Lord's
Mulespinner and Mr. Wray's Grog, and 50l.
at Newton, beating Mr. Lowth's 7m. 50l.
mus, allowing him 25lb.—And the 100gs. at
Newcastle upon Tyne beating Mr. Baird's Lu-
cy, Mr. Peirse's Rosemond and Lord Tycon-
nol's Hermes—He also won the gold cup at
Chester, beating Lord Donnell's Joe An-
drews, Mr. Taylor's Helmet, Mr. Tatton's
Betsey, and Mr. Rathbone's Tommy—and also
received the premiums at several places, no
horses entering against him.

In 1807, SIR SOLOMON, son of Tickle
Toby, 2 years old, walked over the Nor-
folk Old Course for the Colt Sweepstake
of 100 dolls

FOREIGN.

Latest from Spain.

By the ship United States, capt. Girdon, in the very short passage of 25 days from Cadiz, we have received Spanish papers to the 29th ult. They however contain nothing either new or interesting.—We are informed verbally that the French remained masters of all the country on the opposite shores of the Bay of Cadiz. They were left in quiet possession, entirely unmolested, and were working constantly in strengthening their posts. They had commenced a heavy fire upon the Carracas, or naval store, with red hot shot.—Skirmishes between the advanced parties occasionally took place, but nothing of any great consequence occurred. The remains of Albuquerque's army, from 8 to 10,000 men, were on the island; about 2000 English troops, and the same number of Portuguese, commanded by English officers.—In the town the inhabitants and military spoke confidently of their being able to hold out.

The government was conducted by the Junta and the Regency, in conjunction, the former taking care, however, to retain the sole and absolute control of the finances. In consequence of this, a rupture had taken place between Albuquerque and the Junta.—Albuquerque had lost much of his popularity.

The captain of the port had been taken up and imprisoned, for a traitorous communication with the enemy.

Mr. Wellesley had arrived from England, as ambassador to the new Government. General Graham has also arrived, and superseded general Stuart. A large reinforcement of British troops was daily expected.—*Phil. Gaz.*

NEW-YORK, April 25.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here, down sound, the French schr. *Anr. capit. Revet*, 30 days from Bordeaux, with wine, brandy, &c. bound to Bourbon, put in here with both masts sprung. She sailed on the 25th of March, at which time, the American vessels in the ports of France, and at St. Sebastians, still remained under sequestration. The supercargo, however, with whom we have since conversed, says he did not hear of any condemnations. He also says, if we make an honorable treaty with England, there will be no difficulty with France.—This gentleman also says, that it was understood, that the John Adams frigate was detained in England for Mr. Pinkney's despatches. This cannot be correct, for we have an account by the Juno of the despatches having been sent on board, and of the frigate's sailing for Havre on the 10th of March. He also informs, that 300,000 French troops had been sent to Spain; but that 100,000 of them had been ordered back. About 20,000 troops were at Bordeaux, quartered on the inhabitants. Bonaparte was to be married on the 25th of March.—About four days before he sailed, he heard that a U. S. vessel had arrived at St. Sebastians, with news of the probable removal of the non-intercourse, which gave apparent satisfaction. The ship *Georpe Dyer*, Cochran, was to sail from Bordeaux about the 1st April for Baltimore, as a cartel with passengers. Another vessel for Baltimore was to sail about the same time with passengers from Rochelle. The capture of Guadalupe, and the arrival of the French troops opposite Cadiz, was known at Bordeaux.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 28.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From Altona papers received at the office of the Whig, by the arrival of the ship *George and Albert*, in 30 days from Tonningen.

By an article from Amsterdam, dated March 17, it appears that Holland is to remain a distinct nation—however there is to be a total change in its ministry.—A new one is to be formed, consisting partly of Frenchmen.

By a proclamation of Jerome Bonaparte, dated Cassel, March 1, Hanover is taken possession of by his Westphalian majesty, as an integral part of his kingdom.

An Amsterdam article of March 17, states, that Copenhagen Jackson, by news from America, has been wounded in a duel.

An English frigate had taken two brigs on the coast of Norway, and carried them into Gotterburg roads, but were ordered off.

It was rumoured at Vienna on the 10th March, that the arch duke Joseph, was to be king of Poland. The arrears of the late contributions on Austria, have been remitted to the emperor by Bonaparte.

South Tyrol is to be annexed to the kingdom of Italy. Gen. Arrighi, duke of Padua, and a relative of Napoleon, it is rumoured, will be married to the princess Louisa Charlotte of Saxony. She was born June 28th, 1794.

The Dutch funds on the 6th March had risen from 2 1-2 to 24 percent, at Amsterdam.

An alliance between France, Austria and Sweden is said to be about to take place, in order to draw a closer connexion of the continental confederacy. Pomerania, it is said, will be restored to Sweden.

Hannau and Fulda are to be annexed to the Grand duchy of Frankfurt. The Bavarian army is to be put on the peace establishment.

In January last the Turks were said to be raising a new army of 150,000 men. The Russians, as reported, had advanced towards Silistria and Crieriev.

The march of the arch duchess Maria

Louisa from Vienna to Paris has been in a style of unusual magnificence. The mock ceremonies were performed at Vienna in the second week of March. Her uncle was said to be Bonaparte's proxy.—This connubial tie will undoubtedly draw a close connexion between the Bonaparte dynasty and the house of Lorraine. The celebrated Maria Theresa, the mortal enemy of France, never exulted more, than when she bestowed her daughter Maria Antoinette on Louis XVI. Can their union be portentous of the fate of the one about to take place.

The papers contain a variety of captures of vessels under the American and other flags, sent into the ports of France and countries under her influence.

Boston April 25.

By the arrival of the ship *America*, from Calcutta, we have received a file of papers, from which the following articles are selected:

"The East India Company's ship *United Kingdom*, and *Charlton*, have been captured by the enemy, after a smart contest, with a force much their superior.

"The French, who captured the above vessels, consisted of the *la Venus* and *la Manche* frigates of 44 guns, and a corvette of 22 guns; and are the same which landed at Tappanooly, on the coast of Sumatra, and by occasioning apprehensions for the safety of Bencoolen, drew off part of the disposable naval force and thus the Bay of Bengal was left open to their depredations. The reports of the captures of the coast Sumatra are totally groundless.

"The ship *Rebecca*, belonging to Smith and Buchanan of Baltimore, was carried into Manilla by the *Doris* and *Psyche* on the 29th May, having on board Dutch property to a large amount.

"The inhabitants of the Philippines are in the highest degree loyal to the cause of Ferdinand the 7th.

"Two French frigates, a corvette, and three privateers, were said to be cruising in the Indian seas in Nov. last."

On the 24th of January, the note of the Duke de Cadore to the Baron de Roell, minister of foreign affairs in Holland, was transmitted to Holland. On the 21st of Feb. king Louis addressed the following note to the Dutch Council of state.

THE KING TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Though I with regret see the end of the third Month, since my departure last approaching, nothing has yet been decided with regard to our affairs.

I cannot, however, suffer a single instant to pass, after my recovery, without repeating to you the assurance, that all possible exertions shall continue to be made to preserve the existence of the Kingdom.

We cannot conceal from ourselves, that this cost us great and difficult sacrifices; but I shall not hesitate if there be but a possibility of Holland after all that can be demanded of it, being suffered to exist, to submit myself to the generosity of the emperor, my brother, in the just expectation that, upon the removal of all the causes of dissatisfaction, we shall receive those indemnifications to which we are so strongly entitled, and which will be more than ever necessary to us.

My intention in submitting myself to the pleasure of the emperor, my brother, in every thing that he can demand of us, is to convince him that we have many enemies; that we have been the victims of calumny, of petty passions & interests; but that we have never ceased, and still will continue, to admire the emperor, and to conduct ourselves as true friends and old allies of France, tried by numerous sacrifices & various events. Should I be able to succeed in this purpose, as I have reason to expect, every thing else will follow, inasmuch as it must be both the interest and inclination of France to favour and aggrandize her friends, and not to depress them.

I therefore entreat you to unite all your efforts to prevent emigration to foreign countries, and every proceeding that might indicate despondency, and to exhort the nation to avail the determination of the emperor upon our fate, with that firmness which is so peculiarly their character, and which so intimately belongs to the justice of their cause.

I am not ignorant of what every individual suffers. I have done every thing to plead our cause in the most effectual manner. Neither the loss of time, nor the failure of my efforts, nor any other consideration, has been able to deter me from my purpose; and accordingly, I have every reason to believe, that if we can come to any arrangement, which does not exclude the possibility of our existence, Holland may still escape the present impending tempest; particularly if, after all this, there remain not only no grounds, but even no pretext for misunderstanding and dissatisfaction, to which all my efforts are directed.

Your loving King,

LOUIS.

Paris, Feb. 21, 1810.

The Paris Monitor contains many comments on the late Speech of the King of England, from which we make the following extracts.

SPEECH.—"His majesty has received the strongest assurance from the American Minister resident at this court, that the U. States are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of His Majesty."

MONITEUR.—We scarcely know which to admire most, the pusillanimity of England towards Sweden, her irony towards Spain, or her conduct towards the U. S. The latter have just rejected your Jackson—Jackson, who ever bears written in his face the name of Copenhagen, and who is so stigmatised, that every relation with him can only produce dishonour. They have laid an embargo on your vessels; they have been deaf to your intrigues; and you have become humble, pliant and mild!—You consider yourselves happy, that the U. S. have not determined to make war upon you! Whence this language? men ask one another with astonishment! It shows a pusillanimity highly worthy of the rest of the speech. There is nothing to gain by war with America and with you every thing is done for gold.—Men fight only for gain, and it is only for gold you shed your blood. Thinking men see, on the banners of your troops, in lieu of the leopards of your armories, those symbols of nobility and of chivalry, bales of sugar, of tea and of coffee. It is for these you fight. Your commerce would reap no profit from war with the U. S. and from that moment you are dead to every insult.

SPEECH.—"Whatever temporary and partial inconveniences may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great sources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect."

MONITEUR.—You acknowledge that the measures directed by France against the main sources of your prosperity have produced some effect, but only a temporary effect. We shall point out the reason why that effect has only been momentary, and indicate the remedy. The affairs of Spain have opened to you many ports of that Kingdom; they shall be shut against you. Trieste was for you a place of immense trade; it is now forever shut against you. Holland, above all, obstructed the result of measures, which derive their force from the uniformity of execution; she has betrayed the common cause; she has received your goods under an American flag, disowned by the U. States themselves, or any other cloaks, but she shall not receive them any longer! Your orders in council of 1807, render it necessary that the coast and ports of Holland be occupied by French troops; and that shall be done. And, as one of the results of the first and second coalition was the extension of the coast of France to the Scheldt, the result of your orders in council of 1807 will be this to extend the coast of France to the Elbe.—The inconveniences which you have hitherto experienced in a momentary manner, you shall henceforth constantly experience, and in a manner more severe. It must be confessed, that the exertions required by the continental war, have caused many springs to be relaxed. The peace of the continent, secured by the union of two great empires and the adhesion of Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Austria, to the same system, will impart fresh vigour to all the measures, and deprive you of every means to trade with Europe.

BALTIMORE, April 24.

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated December, 1809.

"Very little is known respecting the insurrection, in public, either here or in Buenos Ayres. But Spaniards here are regularly informed. It is, however, unsafe to speak much. The whole Potosi district is in rebellion, and in most of the mining country the king's books and registers are burnt. The places chiefly noted in the letters I have seen, are, Churgasaca, La Paz, Auzguissa, Aloguiras, Camana, Jurisdiction of Cusco, and its dependencies, Sarata, Yujur, China, Tagua, Arica, Copacabana, Saca, Reno Fuli, Guenacavelica, &c."

Extract from a Proclamation of the Spanish Americans in favor of Independence.

"Americans.—To defend your country is not treason! to be loyal to it is not infidelity! to redeem it is not foolishness! to save it is not in justice! to deliver it is loyalty, is virtue, and is heroism! It would be perfidy to abandon it in the moment the most fortunate that could happen for its emancipation."

"Decide!—Are you so lost to reason as to subject yourselves to a crown which does not exist; and which did it exist, would have as much right over you as Pope Alexander the VIIth had to make grants of what belonged not to him? It is argued that ambition authorises conquest, and that a domination of three centuries can justify usurpation? Deceive not yourselves! Usurpation is a crime, and conquest a veil to cover it; and one crime cannot be justified by another, more than time can convert iniquity into justice, or wrongs into rights, or violence into title deeds of possession."

"Do then your duty—embrace independence, and make known, and make known to the inhabitants of North America, that you will be as happy and independent as they.—That you are neither ignorant nor forgetful of the advantages possessed by a free and enlightened nation."

Extracts of Letters from a respectable friend to a worthy citizen near Salem.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 8, 1809.

"Much is said here about an insurrec-

tion in the Spanish part of South America, say, what is called the middle country between the provinces of La-Plata and Peru, in which the mines of Potosi are situated; it seems that the rebels are desirous of an independent government; that they have defeated the King's troops once; that they have taken and keep possession of the mines of Potosi; that they have burnt the king's registers.

In their proclamations, one of which is in this city, they compliment the citizens of the United States in the highest terms, they say, "Let us shew to our brethren of North America, that we are equally fond of freedom as they are; and that we are determined to be equally as free, as independent, and as happy as they are, or PERISH in the attempt."

"That is nearly the language of it as I can get it. But this is known only to a few people, and those principally foreigners."

ST. SALVADOR, Feb. 5, 1810.

"For news I have none, but the detection 3 days since of a conspiracy of 17,000 negroes to burn the city, and murder the inhabitants. The inhabitants will be in safety some time longer."

"How happy ought the inhabitants of New-England to be, when they reflect, that from this evil at least they are free."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, April 25.

The bill from the House of Representatives authorising a loan was read a first time and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Giles reported the bill to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution, &c. with amendments.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the establishment of a National Bank.

Mr. Bayard moved to postpone the further consideration thereof to the first Monday in December next.

The principal reason assigned by Mr. Bayard for this motion, was the amendment, previously agreed to, authorising the President, with the approbation of the Senate, to appoint ten of the directors.

The question was decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Brent, Champlin, Crawford, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Horsey, Lloyd, Pickering, Pope, Reed, Smith of N. York, Sumner, Turner.—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Clay, Condit, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Lambert, Leiby, Matthews, Meigs, Robinson, Smith of Md. Whiteside.—14.

So the motion was CARRIED.

And the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, April 26.

The bill to admit the Orleans territory as a state in the union, and a resolution for an amendment to the constitution in relation to titles of nobility, were severally discussed and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 24.

LOAN BILL.

The engrossed bill authorising a loan for a sum of money not exceeding the amount of the principal of the public debt reimbursable during the year 1810, was read a third time.

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone the bill till to-morrow.—Motion lost, 50 to 47.

Mr. Stanford moved that it lie on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion, to make way for a motion of Mr. Taylor to recommit the bill; which motion was negatived, Ayes 37.

Mr. Stanford moved that the bill lie on the table.—Negatived, 51 to 39.

Messrs. Pitkin, Dana, Randolph, Stanford, Taylor, Key, Quincy, and Upham opposed the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Montgomery Bacon, W. Alston, Johnson, Smilie, and Rhea defended it.

All the gentlemen who spoke against the bill professed to be willing in a proper manner to authorise a loan of any sum of money necessary to meet the appropriations made; but they contended that the bill was objectionable because the sum was not stated in the face of the bill; because the bill bore a deceptive appearance of borrowing money to pay the public debt, when in fact it was to meet the ordinary expenses of the government; because the bill authorised a loan of \$1,600,000 dollars, more by 1,160,000 than the Secretary of the Treasury had declared to be necessary, and because no loan ought to be authorised till bills now before the House were decided on, which involved a reduction of the annual expenditure.

In reply to the objections to this bill it was urged that the amount authorised (not required) to be borrowed was as definitely expressed as though in figures; that there could be no deception on the face of the bill, for if no debt heretofore contracted was now to be paid off, there would not only be no occasion to borrow, but there would be an immense annual surplus in the Treasury; that since the estimate of four millions had been reported to the House, various appropriations had been made, and it was impossible yet to say how much might be wanted, and no more would be borrowed than actually was wanted; that if the passage of the bill was delayed but a day or two, it would be very easy for gentlemen to prevent its passage at all.

The debate will be given at length hereafter.

The bill was PASSED, by Yeas and Nays as follow:—YEAS 77—NAYS—35.

Thursday, April 26.

The House were engaged from eleven o'clock till five, in discussing the bill for the reduction of the navy, and no question is yet taken on its going to a third reading, nor even on the amendment proposed by Mr. Smilie to be inserted in lieu of the sections stricken out.

The last question taken before the House adjourned, was on indefinite postponement, and was negatived 57 to 42.

Monday, April 30.

Mr. Montgomery moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to cause to be laid before this House at the next session of Congress a general account of the annual receipts & expenditures of the United States from the commencement of the government to the end of the year 1809, including the same ob-

tained on loan in Holland and which having been applied in Europe, does not appear among the receipts and expenditures and shewing the several sums paid each year on account of the principal of the public debt, the interest of the same, and of each other general branch of expenditure.

The resolution was adopted without opposition.

A report was received from the Postmaster General in pursuance of a resolution of the House calling for an account of the progressive increase of the establishment since its commencement.

Mr. Dana expressed his pleasure at the promptitude with which the call of the house had been answered; it was a proof of the Postmaster-General's ability to perform the duties of his office, and completely refuted the idea that it would take three months to furnish these statements, as they had been prepared in as many days.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the house resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the naval establishment of the U. States.

After considerable debate, Mr. Mendenhall moved to postpone indefinitely. This motion was negatived, ayes 40, noes 54.

After taking the ayes and noes at least half a dozen times on various amendments and propositions; an amendment passed to authorise the president to keep in service, such number of frigates in armed vessels as he may think proper, and to lay the remainder up in ordinary. It provided the number of seamen in actual service shall not exceed one thousand four hundred and twenty-five.

Mr. Randolph moved to amend the bill so as to reduce the marine corps to four companies of seventy-two men, one captain and three lieutenants each. This amendment was carried.

MAY 1.

A message was received from the President, in compliance with the call of yesterday, viz. documents of which the following are the most material.

"In pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday the Secretary of State has the honor to transmit to the President of the U. S. the accompanying papers marked A, B, C, D, E, F.

"No information has been received, that any communication has been made to our minister at London on the part of the British government in answer to a note presented by him in pursuance of instructions given on the 23d Nov. 1809."

"No answers have been given to the propositions or overtures, made on the part of the U. S. to the governments of G. Britain and France, respecting any of the orders and decrees affecting commerce," which have not been before or which are not herewith communicated. All which is respectfully submitted.

R. SMITH.

Department of State, May 1, 1810.
Copy of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney, Paris, January 25, 1810.

SIR,
A Letter from Mr. Secretary Smith of the 1st December last made it my duty to enquire of his Excellency the Duke of Cadore what were the conditions on which his majesty the emperor would annul his decree, commonly called the Berlin decree, and whether if G. Britain revoked her blockades of a date anterior to that decree, his majesty would consent to revoke the said decree? To these questions I have this day received the following answer, which I hasten to convey to you by a special messenger.

ANSWER.

"The only condition required for the revocation by his majesty the Emperor of the decree of Berlin will be the previous revocation by the British government of her blockades of France or part of France (such as that from the Elbe to Brest, &c.) of a date anterior to that of the aforesaid decree."

Besides much other business, the bill concerning commercial intercourse has become a law, containing merely the exclusion of British and French armed vessels, and the authority to renew the non-intercourse law against either belligerent in case the other shall revoke its orders or decrees.

The loan bill was also finally passed. Both Houses adjourned at 12 o'clock at night.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Jessamine Circuit, Sec.

JOHN LOWRY complainant,
against
WILLIAM M. MURTRY &
EVAN FRANCIS defendants.

THIS day came the defendant Francis by his counsel, and on motion of the said defendant, leave is given him to amend his answer, by filing interrogatories against the defendant M. Murtry, which is done accordingly; and on motion of the said defendant Francis, & appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant M. Murtry is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered by the court that unless the said defendant does appear here on the third day of our next July term, and answer interrogatories contained in the defendant's amended answer that the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state, according to law.

A copy-teste, *8 & 3
SAMUEL H. WOODSON, clk.

Jessamine County.

Taken up by Caleb W. M'Dowell, about two miles from the court-house, a Sorrel HORSE with a blaze face, hind feet white, on the left foot the white is somewhat higher up the leg than the other, has a saddle spot, also a black spot on the off hip, but nine years old last spring, four feet five or six inches high, appraised to \$30. Also a Bay HORSE with star & snip, both hind feet white, the left white is higher up the leg than on the other, shod behind with old shoes, has some grey hairs on his withers, about five years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, each horse has a bobbed tail, appraised to \$40.

JOHN METCALF, J. R.

January 22d, 1810.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

To the Electors of the 5th Congressional District.

Henry Clay

LEXINGTON, 14th May, 1810.

LYCURGUS, No. IV.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—As a farther animalization upon the subject of my last number, it may be observed that the lawyer, in whatever capacity he may be inspected, is entitled to pre-eminence over the physician. This may be manifested in a degree, by a comparison of the natural and acquired intellects of the two characters. The negligence of parents with respect to the education of their sons designed for the practice of medicine, is proverbial; nay, this principle is so completely triumphant over the minds of people generally, that by an association with them, it will be directly discovered; that if any should be so unfortunate as to raise a son who is not entirely composed of sense, he is by his parents immediately singled out for a medical pursuit. Ideas or negligence of this kind, are never seen or countenanced by a parent who designs his son for the profession of law. It is upon the strictest examination of his natural qualifications, and the most complete assurance of his super-eminent strength of mind that this exalted avocation is assigned him; his education is guided by a fostering hand, and every attention bestowed upon his morals; hence it appears inevitable, that the lawyer must be superior to the physician, both in natural and acquired talents. But fellow citizens, justice compels me to observe, that the custom of the times and the interest of the faculty, have rendered it necessary that a few technical, a few nonsensical, and some mysterious phrases, should be learned by the physician, in order to qualify him for imposing without fear of detection, an almost insupportable burden of accounts upon that being, who is so extremely unfortunate or ill advised as to require his presence. That physician of the present day, who gets a patient within the sphere of his attraction, and liberates him without first impressing upon his mind an indelible remembrance of his every feature, of his insupportable avarice and lack of conscience, departs from the general rule—he is truly a sceptic in the fullest signification of the phrase. The reason of this is, that the laws of the land have been remiss in not limiting the physician's charges; they have committed them to the regulation of that principle of justice, of that benign ingredient of conscience, which the author of nature has been gracious enough to bestow upon mortals generally, and which remains an attentive monitor in the human breast, until effaced by the baneful influence of avarice and oppression—hence the physicians render their accounts in Hyperbolic terms beyond the comprehension of every thing except the measure of personal aggrandizement.

Fellow citizens, suffer me to enquire by what unaccountable ligament it is that you are united to a faculty of men who answer precisely the above description? How does it happen that you are so blindly devoted to the cause of a class of men, the summit of whose qualifications, ambition and desires is to rob you in the gloom of incomprehensible mystery of that pittance which your daily labors or unremitting exertions so eminently entitle you? How does it happen that the quack, who has merely acquired the use of some technical words, should be suffered to exercise his malevolent imposition without detection? These circumstances are to me truly marvellous, and almost evince a belief that popular opinion is entirely bottomed on the whim of a few flaming demagogues.

Fellow citizens, the character and qualifications of the lawyer, lie open to the inspection of you all; his endowments then are easily perceived. And consequently you are enabled to form an estimate of his intrinsic merits, which forever secures you from imposition from that quarter. The reverse is the case respecting the physician. There always lies, and forever will hang a mysterious veil between the practice of physicians, and the eyes of the people; which, without more than common scrutiny, will ever be a share for the unsuspecting multitude. From which of those professions then are we to expect the greatest portion of evil, or to which can we in safety most readily extend our confidence? Seeing the one lies open to our inspection, the other again in the profoundest mystery; and seeing farther that the fees of the one are not limited by human laws, but that they after having forwarded their patients (through ignorance) to the invisible world, are even then at liberty to charge whatever compensation their avarice dictates, for the rendition of

the all important service? and seeing that the fees of the other are limited and ascertained by the strictest rules of justice, and that heavy penalties are denounced against those who dare transgress them.

THE PRESS GANG.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Cotnam, to his wife in Boston, dated Antigua, March 1, 1810.

Latest from England.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

London, March 16.

March 17.

March 22.

March 23.

March 24.

March 25.

March 26.

March 27.

March 28.

March 29.

March 30.

informed, that King Louis was daily expected in Amsterdam, and by the other, which is about 43 hours later, that he had actually arrived in his capital. Notwithstanding however these accounts originate in very respectable quarters, we cannot altogether place confidence in them.

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on the 4th; and was to leave it again on the 15th, with the new Empress. The only notice taken of the affairs of the Peninsula is the removal of the king Joseph's headquarters from Xeres to Port St. Mary.

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THE MILITARY SOCIETY

REPORT

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include: To cash paid Usher rent of Theatre, 2 nights without the bar, To do. paid Marsh's act for performance, To do. pd. do. for copying Revenge, To do. do. act. for expenses of rehearsals, To do. pd. do. act. for do. at performance, To do. pd. wardrobe, To do. pd. for liquor, To do. pd. for printing, To do. pd. door keepers, servants, barbers &c., To do. pd. for music, To balance in Treasurer's hands.

CR.

By order of the society,

I WILL sell my two story BRICK HOUSE

Bourbon Circuit Court, May Term, 1810.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper eight weeks successively.

A copy—attest,

JOSEPH GRAY

MRS. LUCAS

MILINERY STORE

FOR SALE,

TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell county, one a half mile, the other a mile from the Ohio river; about thirty acres cleared on each tract, with good log cabins, out houses, springs of water which never fail; the whole land of the first quality—title in fee simple will be made. Whiskey, flour, country linen, horses or negroes taken in payment.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to dispose of my House & Lot on High street—the lot 99 feet fronting high and water streets, and upwards of 200 feet deep; I would take land within a few miles of Lexington, in part payment.

Taken up by Benjamin Watson

Taken up by Moses Randolph,

Taken up by Luke Points,

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Blank Feeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the marshals of the several districts of the United States and of the district of Columbia, and the secretaries of the Mississippi territory, of the Indiana territory, of the Michigan territory, of the Illinois territory, of the Louisiana territory, and of the Orleans territory, respectively shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Secretary of State and according to such instructions as he shall give pursuant to this act, to cause the number of the inhabitants within their respective districts and territories, to be taken, omitting in such enumeration, Indians not taxed, and distinguishing free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years from all others; distinguishing also the sexes and colours of free persons, and the free males under ten years of age; and those of ten years and under sixteen; those of sixteen and under twenty-six; those of twenty-six and under forty-five; those of forty-five and upwards; and distinguishing free females under ten years of age; those of ten years and under sixteen; those of sixteen and under twenty-six; those of twenty-six and under forty-five; those of forty-five and upwards; for effecting of which, the marshals and secretaries aforesaid, shall have power, and hereby are respectively authorized and required to appoint one or more assistants in each county and city, in their respective districts and territories, residents of the county and city for which they shall be appointed, and shall assign a certain division of his district or territory to each assistant, which division shall not consist of more than one county or city; but may consist of one or more towns, townships, wards, hundreds or parishes, plainly and distinctly bounded by water courses, mountains, public roads, or other monuments; and the said enumeration shall be made by an actual inquiry at every dwelling house, or of the head of every family within each district, and not otherwise. The marshals or secretaries, as the case may be, and their assistants, shall respectively take an oath or affirmation, before some judge or justice of the peace resident within their respective districts or territories, previous to their entering on the duties by this act required. The oath or affirmation of the marshal or secretary shall be as follows: "I, A. B. marshal of the district of (or secretary of the territory of (or the case may be) do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will well and truly cause to be made, a just and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within my district (or territory) and return the same to the Secretary of State, agreeably to the directions of an act of Congress entitled 'An act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,' according to the best of my ability." The oath or affirmation of an assistant shall be: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make a just and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within the division assigned to me for that purpose by the marshal of (or the secretary of the territory of (or the case may be) and make due return thereof to the said marshal (or secretary) agreeably to the directions of an act of Congress, entitled 'An act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,' according to the best of my abilities." The enumeration shall commence on the first Monday of August next, and shall close within nine calendar months thereafter. The several assistants shall within the same nine months transmit to the marshals or secretaries, by whom they shall be respectively appointed, accurate returns of all persons except Indians not taxed, within their respective divisions; which returns shall be made in a schedule distinguishing in each county, city, town, township, hundred, ward, or parish, the several families, by the names of their master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person therein, in the manner following, that is to say: The number of persons in my division, consisting of appears in a schedule hereto annexed, subscribed by me this day of A. B. assistant to the marshal of or secretary of

(or secretary of the territory of

as the case may be) do solemnly swear, or affirm,

that I will well and truly cause to be made, a just and perfect enumeration and description

of all persons resident within my district (or territory) and return the same to the Secretary of State, agreeably to the directions

of an act of Congress entitled 'An act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,' according to the best of my ability."

The oath or affirmation of an assistant shall be: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make a just and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within the division assigned to me

for that purpose by the marshal of (or the secretary of the territory of (or the case may be) and make due return thereof to the said marshal (or secretary) agreeably to the directions of an act of Congress, entitled

'An act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,' according to the best of my abilities."

The enumeration shall commence on the first Monday of August next, and shall close within nine calendar months thereafter. The several assistants shall within the same nine months transmit to the marshals or secretaries, by whom they shall be respectively appointed, accurate returns of all persons except Indians not taxed,

within their respective divisions; which returns shall be made in a schedule distinguishing in each county, city, town, township, hundred, ward, or parish, the several families, by the names of their master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person therein, in the manner following, that is to say: The number of persons in my division, consisting of appears in a schedule hereto annexed, subscribed by me this day of

A. B. assistant to the marshal of or secretary of

of the whole number of persons within the division allotted to A. B.

Name of the county, parish, township, town or city where the family resides.

Name of head of family.

Free white males under ten years of age.

Free white males of ten and under sixteen.

Free white males of sixteen and under twenty-six including heads of families.

Free white males of twenty-six, and under forty-five, including heads of families.

Free white males of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.

Free white females under ten years of age.

Free white females of ten years, and under sixteen.

Free white females of sixteen, and under twenty-six, including heads of families.

Free white females of twenty-six, and under forty-five, including heads of families.

Free white females of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.

All other free persons, except Indians, not taxed.

Slaves.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every assistant failing or neglecting to make a proper return, or making false return of the enumeration to the marshal or secretary (as the case may be) within the time limited by this act, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the marshals and secretaries shall file the several returns aforesaid, and also an attested copy of the aggregate amount herein directed to be transmitted by them respectively to the Secretary of State, with the clerks of their respective districts, or superior courts, (as the case may be) who are hereby directed to receive and carefully preserve the same. And the marshals and secretaries, respectively, shall, on or before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, transmit to the Secretary of State, the aggregate amount of each description of persons within their respective districts or territories. And every marshal or secretary failing to file the returns of his assistant or any of them, with the clerks of their res-

pective counts as aforesaid, or failing to return the aggregate amount of each description of persons in their respective districts or territories, as required by this act, and as the same shall appear from said returns to the Secretary of State, within the time limited by this act, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of eight hundred dollars; all which forfeitures shall be recoverable in the courts of the districts or territories where the said offences shall be committed, or in the circuit courts to be held within the same, by action of debt, information or indictment; the one half thereof to the use of the United States, and the other half to the informer; but where the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States, the whole shall accrue to their use. And for the more effectual discovery of such offences, the judges of the several district courts in the several districts, and of the supreme courts, in the territories of the United States as aforesaid, at their next sessions, to be held after the expiration of the time allowed for making the returns of the enumeration hereby directed, to the Secretary of State, shall give this act in charge to the grand juries in their respective courts, and shall cause the returns of the several assistants and the said attested copy of the aggregate amount aforesaid, to be laid before them for their inspection.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every assistant shall receive at the rate of one dollar for every hundred persons by him returned, where such persons reside in a city or town containing more than three thousand persons, such assistant shall receive at the rate of one dollar for every three hundred persons; but where, from the dispersed situation of the inhabitants, in some divisions, one dollar for every hundred persons shall be insufficient, the marshals or secretaries with the approbation of the judges of their respective districts or territories, may make such further allowance to the assistants in such divisions as shall be deemed an adequate compensation; provided the same does not exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents for every fifty persons by them returned. The several marshals and secretaries shall receive as follows: The marshal of the district of Maine, two hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of New Hampshire, two hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of Massachusetts, three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Rhode Island, one hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of Connecticut, two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Vermont, two hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of New York, four hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of New Jersey, two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Pennsylvania, four hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Delaware, one hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Maryland, three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Virginia, five hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Kentucky, three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of North Carolina, three hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of South Carolina, three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Georgia, three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of East Tennessee, one hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of West Tennessee, one hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the Ohio district, two hundred dollars; the secretary of the Mississippi territory, two hundred dollars; the secretary of the Indiana territory, one hundred dollars; the secretary of the Michigan territory, one hundred dollars; the secretary of the Illinois territory, one hundred dollars; the secretary of the territory of Orleans, one hundred and fifty dollars; the secretary of this territory of Louisiana, one hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every person whose usual place of abode shall be in any family on the aforesaid first Monday in August next, shall be returned, as of such family; and the name of every person who shall be an inhabitant of any district or territory, without a settled place of residence, shall be inserted in the column of the schedule which is allotted for the heads of families in that division where he or she shall be, on the said first Monday of August next; and every person occasionally absent at the time of enumeration, as belonging to that place in which he or she usually resides in the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That each and every free person, more than sixteen years of age, whether heads of families or not, belonging to any family, within any division, district or territory made or established within the United States shall be, and hereby is obliged to render to such assistant of the division, if required, a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of all and every person belonging to such family respectively, according to the several descriptions aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, by such assistant, the one half for his own use, and the other half to the use of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That each and every assistant previous to making his return to the marshal or secretary, (as the case may be) shall cause a correct copy, signed by himself, of the schedule containing the number of inhabitants within his division, to be set up at two of the most public places within the same, there to remain for the inspection of all concerned; for each of which copies the said assistant shall be entitled to receive two dollars, provided proof of the said schedule having been set up and suffered to remain, shall be transmitted to the marshal or secretary, (as the case may be) with the return of the number of persons; and in case any assistant shall fail to make such proof to the marshal or secretary aforesaid, he shall forfeit the compensation by this act allowed him.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State shall be, and hereby is authorized and required to transmit to the marshals of the several states & to the secretaries aforesaid, regulations & instructions pursuant to this act, for carrying the same into effect, and also, the forms contained therein of the schedule to be returned, and the proper interrogatories to be administered by the several persons to be employed therein.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in case there shall be no secretary in either of the territories of the United States, the duties directed by this act to be performed by the secretary, may be performed by the Governor of such territory, who shall receive the same compensation to which the secretary would be entitled for the performance of said duties, and be subject to the same penalties.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, & President of the Senate.
March 26, 1810.
APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the purpose of trying the practical use of the Torpedo or submarine explosion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense which shall be incurred in any actual experiments, when the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to cause such experiments to be made which shall be under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the navy, for the purpose of ascertaining with precision, how far the torpedo or submarine explosions may be usefully employed as engines of war, who is hereby directed to report to Congress the result of the experiment with his opinion thereon.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, & President of the Senate.
March 30, 1810.
APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and for returning the surveys thereof to the Secretary of the department of war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, their heirs or assigns entitled to bounty lands within the tract referred by Virginia, between the little Miami and Sciota river, for satisfying the legal bounties to her officers and soldiers upon continental establishment, shall be allowed a further term of five years, from and after the passage of this act, to obtain warrants and complete their locations, and a further term of seven years, from and after the passage of this act as aforesaid, to return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the office of the Secretary of the war Department; any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, That no locations as aforesaid within the above mentioned tract shall after the passing of this act be made on tracts of land for which patents had previously been issued, or which had been previously surveyed, and any patent which may nevertheless be obtained for land located contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be considered as null and void.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and president of the Senate.
March 16, 1810—Approved.
JAMES MADISON

THE subscriber who has been many years a teacher of languages and mathematics, wish to purchase in the state of Kentucky, to which he proposes moving, a small well improved farm in a genteel populous neighbourhood, where permanent employment may be expected. He wishes to live in the country, and proposes, assisted by his daughters, who can teach needle work, grammar, geography &c. to teach the children of both sexes in his neighbourhood. In addition to many useful & ornamental branches of education, young ladies will be instructed in the culture of silk, if mulberry trees are to be found in the neighbourhood. Those who may be interested, are requested to direct to him post paid at Limestone, where he proposes to call on his way down the river.

THOS. GLISSON.

MR. HENRY PIES respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL (the third quarter) provided a sufficient number of scholars are obtained. The quarter will consist of twenty-six days, and the terms ten dollars, to be paid at the expiration of the quarter. From the patronage Mr. Pies has received, and the general satisfaction given, he has no doubt but a sufficient number will be obtained. Mr. P. will also give lessons in music, on the Piano Forte, Violin and Guitar at Capt. J. Poslethwait's, where instruments will be furnished for their instruction.

LEXINGTON, MAY 7th, 1810.
JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has received an additional assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, TEAS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS, QUEEN'S WARE & GLASS, STATIONERY, PRIME COTTON as usual, BOOT LEGS & CALF SKINS, CURRIER'S OIL &c. &c. COUNTRY LINNEN received in exchange for merchandise.

WEBER'S BATH HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of this place, that those Baths have been put into complete order, and are now in a proper situation for the accommodation of such as wish to use them, both ladies and gentlemen. Female servants are provided, and every thing will be conducted in the most genteel and satisfactory manner. Gentlemen and ladies who wish to continue the bath, may purchase six tickets for one dollar—otherwise a single bath will be 25 cents.

J. J. SHEDEL.
Lexington, 7th May, 1810.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
TAKEN or stolen last night out of the subscriber's stable Scott county, three miles from Georgetown, and eight miles from Lexington, a large blood bay HORSE, a good order, fifteen hands and a half high, with a small star in his forehead, and some clouded white spots on his side, which have the appearance of scars, six years old, no brand recollected; he was bred by Capt. John Parker on South Elkhorn, Fayette county. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, or five dollars for the horse alone, with a reasonable allowance for expenses.

A. BUFORD.
May 2nd, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. MILLER WOODS, Take notice, I shall on the Saturday preceding the third Monday in June next, at the court house in Lancaster, Garrard County, and between the hours of Ten o'clock in the morning, and Four in the evening of that day, proceed to take and continue until I have taken, the depositions of James Turpin, John Banion and others, to be read as evidence in a suit in Chancery now depending in the Garrard Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and you &c. are defendants.

Yours,
JOHN ALDRIDGE.
May 4, 1810.

Mrs. BECK'S ACADEMY.

MR. BECK with the greatest respect informs his friends and the public, that he will devote all his time and attention to Mrs. Beck's school while she continues under so severe an affliction, and also in assisting her when restored to health; assuring them that his utmost ability shall be exerted to merit their patronage.

Mrs. Beck had solicited Mrs. Mentelle, three months ago to teach French, History and Progressive Geography, and who is now ready to attend when a sufficient number of Pupils will authorize it. Mrs. Mentelle continues her dancing school as usual.

Grateful for the encouragement hitherto received, and solicitous for its continuance, Mrs. Beckwood presents her acknowledgements to her friends, and informs them and the public, that her Academy is open for the reception of young ladies either as boarders or day scholars.

From the liberal patronage she has received, during her residence in Lexington, she has been induced to conclude her method beneficial—She therefore deems it only necessary to assure those who may honor her with their confidence that her most strenuous exertions shall not be wanting to render them every satisfaction.

* Her terms continue as heretofore.
Lexington April 16th, 1810. (44eot3w)

WANTED,
TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment. The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havana Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pickers and templets, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c. Halstead & Meglone.
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

ABNER LEGRAND
Has just received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Lexington, December 26, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,
HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandise, and is now opening a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon, Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash.

Lexington, 20th Sept. 1809.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MADISON COUNTY, 3rd March Term, 1810.
John Harrison's Administrators, complainants,
against
William Peak and Francis Hally, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant (William Peak) do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof the same shall be taken as confessed against him and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth eight weeks agreeable to an act in such case made and provided.

A copy—Teste,
CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Harrison County 3rd February Term, 1810.
JAMES DOWARD, complainant,
vs.
JAMES MONTGOMERY, & JEREMIAH SHORPHER, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant James Montgomery is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next June term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him; and it is ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth, eight weeks, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

A copy—atteste
ANDW. MOORE, D. C. M. C. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MADISON COUNTY, 3rd March Term, 1810.
George Cleveland, complainant,
against
William Peak & Francis Hally, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth, eight weeks, agreeable to an act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

A copy—Teste,
CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. C.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY
RICHARD LEE & SON,
WHICH have been in high estimation and general use throughout the U. States, for upwards of ten years. And, it is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article (the productions of ignorance and inexperience, urged by envy and penny) have been introduced on the public, seen for a day and then perished! Others now succeed them, which in like manner are fast defending to the tomb of the Capulets; while our remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deserved celebrity.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, convulsions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, tetter, &c.

Lee's Geranine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all discharges of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store-keepers fell to again; in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.
late Richard Lee & Son
SOLD BY
SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.
LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line post-paid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

The Noted Running Horse
YOUNG WHIP,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at my stable, eight miles from Lexington & three from Georgetown, in Scott county, and will be let to mares at twenty dollars the season, which may be discharged with sixteen, provided the money is paid by the expiration of the season, which will commence the 30th instant and end the 10th of July next; thirty dollars to insure a mare in foal, the money to be considered on demand, as soon as it is ascertained she is in foal or disposed of; or at ten dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare is covered.

Good pasturage, with never failing water, under good fences, gratis; and at the request of the owners, mares shall be grain fed and plentifully salted at four shillings and six pence per week. I will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

YOUNG WHIP is a beautiful bay, five years old the 8th day of August next, fifteen hands and a half high, possessing great strength and activity, and it is generally thought by all those who have seen him, his equal for beauty and symmetry has seldom, if ever, been seen in America.

PEDIGREE.
The dam of YOUNG WHIP, Speckleback, by Celar, Celar was out of Avered Mead's famous mare Brandon, and got by the noted imported horse Janus, whose character as a horse of great speed was admitted by all who knew him. YOUNG WHIP was got by the imported and celebrated turf horse Whip, Whip by Saltram, and Saltram by Eclipse, who covered at two hundred guineas the season.

Let it now suffice to say, that YOUNG WHIP has descended from a long line of noble ancestry, which may be seen at his stand, by a perusal of the English Racing Calendars, and the pedigrees of his ancestors, which was, and is yet, supposed to be of the best running stock in England, whose pedigrees have been thought too lengthy to be here inserted.

PERFORMANCE.
YOUNG WHIP, running against the best horses in Kentucky, has won seven races out of eight; one sweepstakes, two matches, and four Jockey Club purses, without losing a single heat.

ABRAHAM BUFORD,
WILLIAM B. COOK,
March 12, 1810.

BLANK EELDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.